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Self-Lubricating Bearing and Seal Materials for Applications to 900 °C

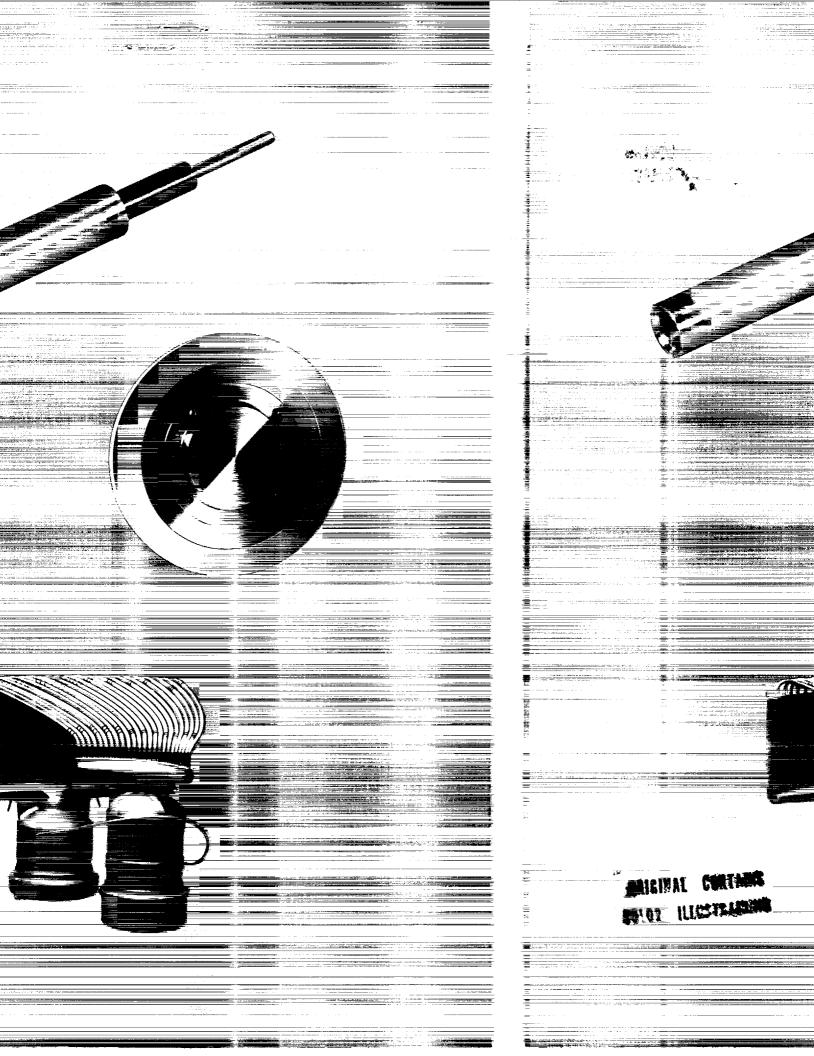


(NASA-TM-103776) PM200/PS200: SELE-LUBRICATING BEARING AND SEAL MATERIALS FOR APPLICATIONS TO 900 C (NASA) 17 P CSCL 13I N91-30539

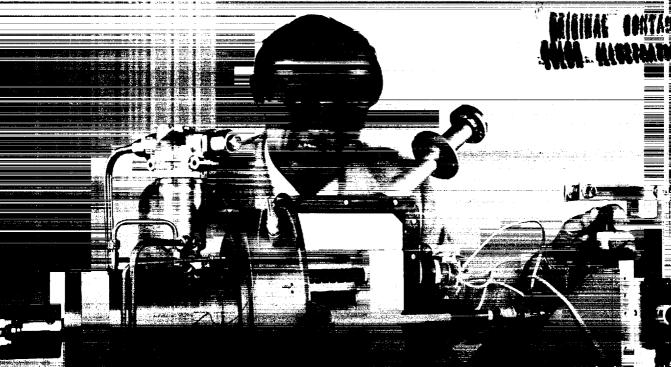
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Materials Division NASA Lewis Research Center Cleveland, Ohio



FOREWORD



There are many applications in general industry as well as in the aerospace industry that wild benefit from the availability of self-lubricating bearing and seal materials with temperature compabilities well beyond those of the current state of the art. Such materials would be the pling for some designs where high-temperature lubrication is critically needed and would still plify officers where the high-temperature lubrication problem is currently "designed around" by cooling or other complexities. It was with the goal of developing materials for such needs that the PS/PM200 class of self-lubricating materials described in this brochure was developed by research personnel in the Surface Science Branch of the Materials Division at the Lewis Research Center. PS200 coatings and PM200 free-standing powder metallurgy composites are unique, not only for their self-lubricating capability at high temperature but, perhaps even more importantly, for that self-lubricating capability over the extremely large temperature spectrum of – 160 to 900 °C (–250 to 1650 °F). The purpose of this brochure is to communicate information about these unique coatings and powder metallurgy composites to U.S. industry.

NASA funding for the development of the PS/PM200 class of materials was supplemented with support from the Heavy Duty Transport Office of the U.S. Department of Energy. This cooperation underscores the fact that these materials are intended for terrestrial as well as aerospace applications.

Harold E. Sliney Senior Scientist

Surface Science Branch

Bearing and seal materials are needed that are self-lubricating at very high temperatures. Such materials must have lubricating capabilities well beyond those of the present oils, greases, and conventional solid lubricants.

RELEVANT APPLICATION AREAS

- Manufacturing
 - Glass-forming equipment bearings
 - Metal-working equipment bearings
- Reciprocating Engines
 - Cylinder liner coatings
 - Valve guides and seats
- Rotary Engines
 - Apex seals
 - Combustion chamber coating
- Gas Turbine Engines
 - Shaft seals
 - Variable stator vane bushings
 - Variable geometry gas path mechanisms
- Auxiliary Turbomachinery
 - Gas bearings
 Backup lubricant for start-stop
 and high-speed rubs
- Super- and Hypersonics
 - Control surface bearings and seals
 - Airframe thermal expansion joints

The PS/PM200 system is a series of self-lubricating composites with a duplex microstructure consisting of a hard carbide phase with soft noble metal and stable fluoride phases.

PS200 composites are plasma-sprayed coatings, and PM200 composites are free-standing sintered or hot isostatically pressed (HIPed) Powder Metallurgy parts.

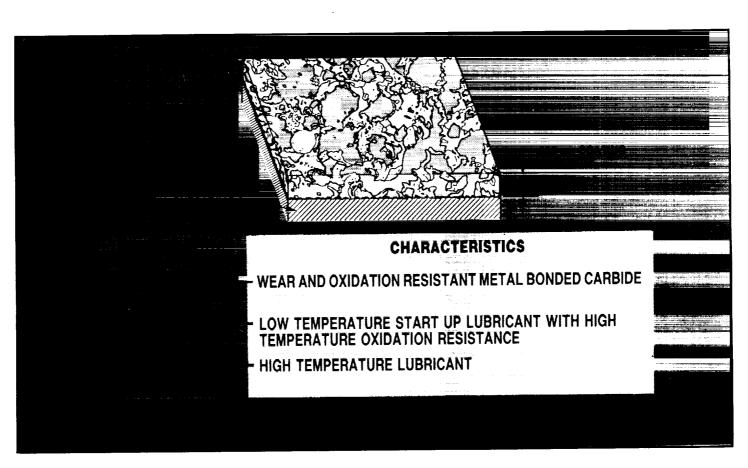
The ratio of carbide to soft phases can be tailored depending on design requirements such as conformability and hardness.

Typical preferred weight ratios of nickel-alloy-bonded chromium carbide to silver to barium fluoride/calcium fluoride eutectic are as follows:

PS200: 80-10-10

PS212 and PM212: 70-15-15

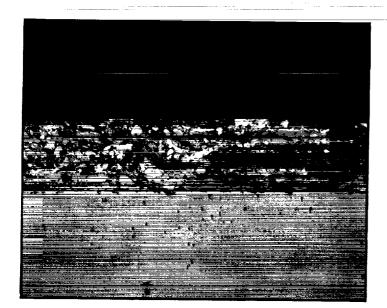
The Concept



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4 MICROSTRUCTURE

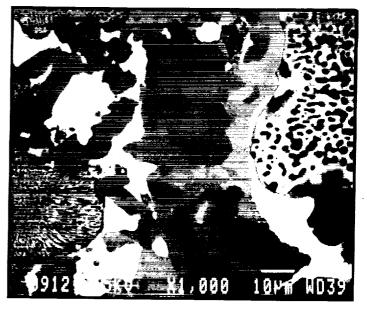
These materials consist of a matrix of metal bonded chromium carbide containing dispersed silver and a eutectic of calcium fluoride and barium fluoride. The microstructure of plasma-sprayed PS212 is stratified by the application method—multiple passes with a spray torch. The powder metallurgy versions contain randomly dispersed solid lubricants.





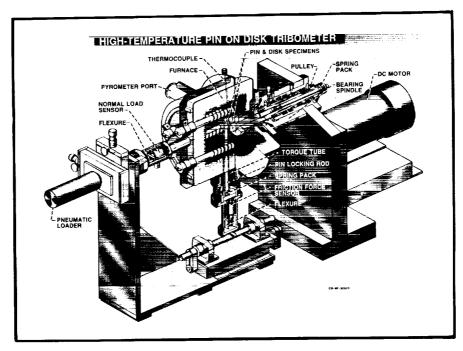
Plasma-sprayed PS212



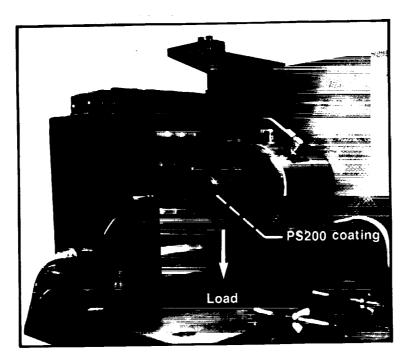


Hot isostatically pressed PM212

HIGH-TEMPERATURE TESTING



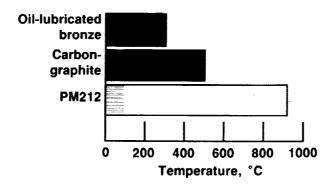
Basic friction and wear properties were measured in atmospheres of air, hydrogen, and helium over a wide range of temperatures and sliding velocities.



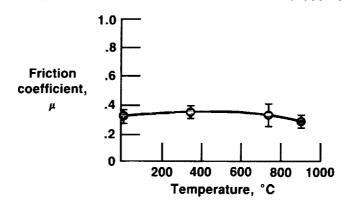
Further evaluation was performed with actual mechanical components such as the PS200-lubricated journal bearing shown under test in this photograph. (One side of the furnace was briefly removed to expose the bearing for this illustration.)

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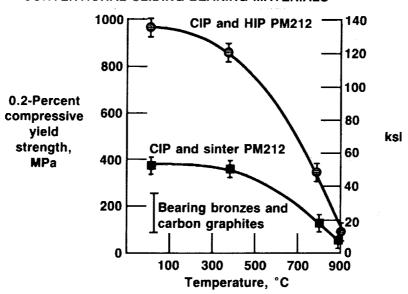
SUPERIOR MAXIMUM SERVICE TEMPERATURE



NONGALLING AND MODERATE FRICTION TO 900 °C



MECHANICAL STRENGTH COMPARES FAVORABLY WITH CONVENTIONAL SLIDING BEARING MATERIALS



LINEAR THERMAL EXPANSION

Material	Temperature range, °C	Thermal expansion coefficient, °C-1
PM212	25 to 550 25 to 850	12.2e ^{- 6} 14.2
Bonded Cr ₂ C ₃ matrix	25 to 550 25 to 850	12.2 13.3
Ag	25 to 900	^a 28.4
CaF ₂	25 to 627	^a 36.6
BaF ₂	25 to 577	a25.8
Cr ₃ C ₂	25 to 927	^a 12.1
Ni	25 to 927	a18.3

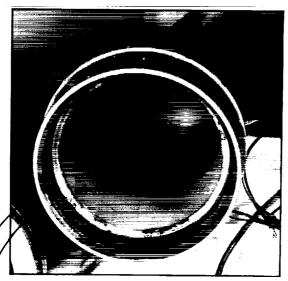
^aTouloukian,Y.S., et al., Thermophysical Properties of Matter. Vol. 12 Plenum, 1975.

THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY PARAMETERS

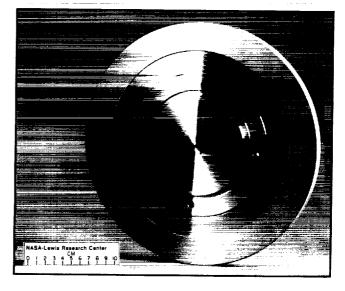
Composite	Tempe	rature	Density,	Specific	Diffusivity, cm ² /sec	Conductivity	
	°C	°F	gm/cm ³	heat, W·sec/gm·K		W/cm·K	Btu·in./hr·ft ² ·°F
Sintered PM212	23.0 100.0 200.0	73.4 212.0 392.0		0.4780 .5150 .5410	0.04050 .04030 .04070	0.09952 .10670 .11320	69.01 73.98 78.49
	300.0 400.0 500.0 600.0	572.0 752.0 932.0 1112.0		.5570 .5750 .6020 .5280	.04140 .04300 .04350 .04560 .04670	.11855 .12711 .13463 .14722 .15774	82.20 88.13 93.34 102.08 109.37
	700.0 800.0 900.0	1292.0 1472.0 1652.0		.6570 .6950 .7480	.04670 .04430	.16686 .17035	115.69 118.11
HIPed PM212	23.0 100.0 200.0 300.0 400.0 500.0 600.0 700.0 800.0 900.0	73.4 212.0 392.0 572.0 752.0 932.0 1112.0 1292.0 1472.0 1652.0	6.566	0.4870 .5270 .5570 .5730 .5870 .6130 .6490 .6820 .7190	0.04240 .04240 .04310 .04470 .04670 .04830 .04930 .05050 .05120	0.13558 .14672 .15763 .16818 .17999 .19441 .21008 .22614 .24171	156.79 167.59

Coatings

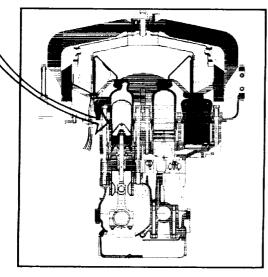
Coatings are suitable for areas readily accessible for nearly perpendicular spraying. Some examples of PS200-coated components are illustrated.



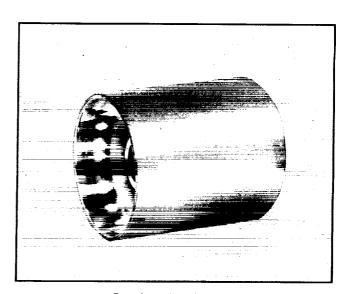
Stirling engine cylinder after 22-hour engine test



High-speed shaft seal



Automotive Stirling engine



Gas bearing journal

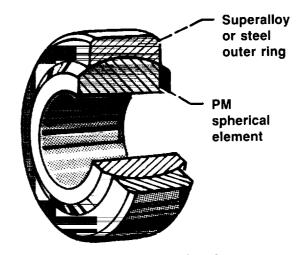
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Powder Metallurgy Parts

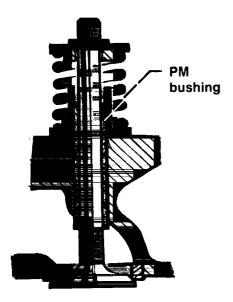
Powder metallurgy (PM) parts are ideal for small bore cylindrical bearings, valve stem guides, variable stator vane bushings for gas turbine machinery, plain spherical bearings, and combustion chamber liners for small engines.



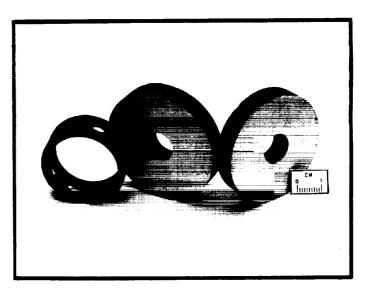
PM bushing



Control surface bearing

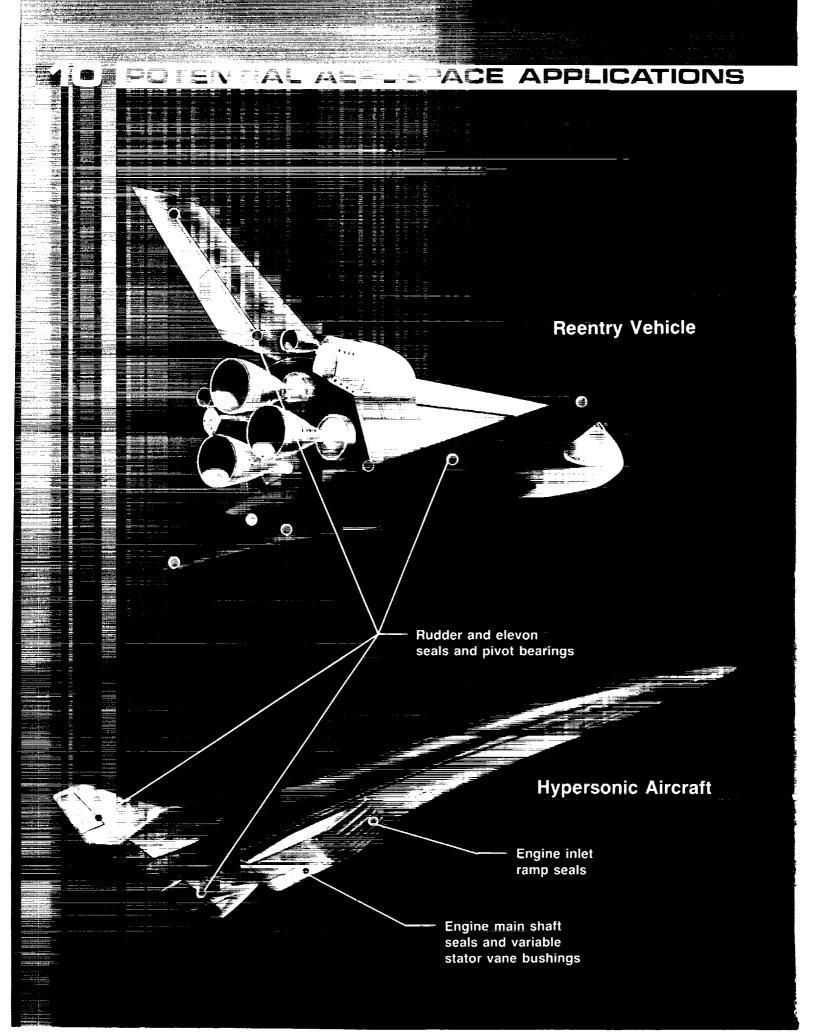


Valve application



HIPed bearing cage and wear test specimens

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PATENT/LICENSING STATUS

The concept of carbide/fluoride/silver self-lubricating composites and the general preparation methods with emphasis on plasma spraying are described in—

U.S. Patent 4,728,488: Carbide/Fluoride/Silver Self-Lubricating Composites.

Issued: March 1, 1988 Inventor: Harold E. Sliney

Assignee: U.S. Government, NASA

Method for making free-standing carbide/fluoride/silver parts by metallurgy processes is described in—

U.S. Patent 5,034,187: Method of Making Carbide/Fluoride/Silver Composites.

Issued: July 23, 1991

Inventors: Harold E. Sliney and Christopher DellaCorte

Assignee: U.S. Government, NASA

Licensing is available. For details contact:

Office of Patent Counsel NASA Code—LeLAW Lewis Research Center Cleveland, OH 44135



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National Aeronautics and	Report Documer	ntation Page		
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9. Performing Organization Name and Address	SS		11. Contract or Grant No	
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Washington, D.C. 20546-0001				
 Supplementary Notes Responsible person, Harold E. Slir 				
16. Abstract				
This brochure is intended to inforr composite materials that can be pr powder metallurgy processing. The from -100 to 900 °C. They are chydrogen and in oxidizing atmospl complimentary in their applicability plasma sprayed such as bushings a Suggested applications for PS200 of	epared as coatings by the ese new materials can be corrosion resistant at high heres such as air. The coay. The PM composites can and cylinders with small	used over an exceptemperatures in strating (PS200) and for be readily fabricate ore diameters and/	ptionally large temper rong reducing atmost free-standing (PM200 ted into parts that can	rature range pheres such as) variations are nnot be readily
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		40 Distribution States	nent	
17. Key Words (Suggested by Admor(s))		18. Distribution Statement Unclassified — Unlimited		
Solid lubricants; High temperature coatings; Plasma spraying; Powde Self-lubricating materials; Self-lubricating materials; Self-lubricating materials	Subject Category 24			
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Unclassified	Uncl	assified	16	A03

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Mr. Harold E. Sliney or Dr. Christopher DellaCorte NASA Lewis Research Center Mail Stop 23–2 21000 Brookpark Road Cleveland, Ohio 44135

Yes, I would like to receive the LOTUS p of PM212. Enclosed is a formatted disl	rogram which summarizes the properties kette:
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